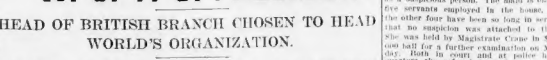


IMPORTANT NEWS

Revised Hourly for Busy Readers.

MISS JOY TELLS STORY

EVELYN NESBITT



Before the delegates settled themselves down to the voting Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens of Portland, Me., who has been national president in the United States for eight years and State president in Maine for four years, made her first public appearance to the effect that she was not a candidate.

01 THAW SUNDAYAMERICAN AS FUSE

**N OF A GREAT NEW CITY, UPON A
HIN A FEW MONTHS, OFFERS OP-
RGETIC BUSINESS MEN AND WISE
ARE UNIQUE AND UNPRECEDENTED**

er for Special Edition of Sunday, October 21, 1900

ALL SOLD FOR FIVE CENTS
AND IN THE BOSTON
Sunday American

MR. GUILD INTRODUCES DANA AND HIS RECORD TO MONOPOLY LODGE

(This may seem an exaggeration to the reader, but it is nevertheless a fact that each and every character depicted by Mr. Oppen as following Mr. Dana into Monopoly Lodge represents AN ACTUAL VOTE of Mr. Dana's, as recorded in the records of the Massachusetts Legislature—ED.)



Was Dana Appointed or Was He Rewarded?

Study His Public Record, Upon Which Governor Guild Stands, and Form Your Own Opinion

IN the opening speech of his campaign for re-election at Lawrence Wednesday night Governor Guild said: "I appointed William F. Dana because of the conviction that he possessed the qualifications that will make an honorable, upright, learned and just judge." Governor Guild thus makes no apology for his appointing a man whose wretched parliamentary tactics and whose deciding vote as President of the Senate killed the bill to limit the hours of night work by women and children.

Governor Guild stands on Mr. Dana's public record.

His legislative record is the only public record he has. What is it?

As a member of the General Court, Mr. Dana voted against a bill providing for the right of trial by jury for striking workmen charged with contempt of court.

Is it in this vote that Governor Guild finds the evidence that Mr. Dana will make "an honorable, upright, learned and just judge"?

He voted against shortening of hours of labor of the State and County employes.

He voted against submitting to the people for their approval amendments to our Constitution.

He voted against a bill regulating the price of gas in Boston.

He voted against a bill to provide for State appropriations for the support of public schools.

He voted against a bill to make eight hours a day's work and \$2 a day's pay for public employes.

He voted against a bill to facilitate the establishment of their own gas and electric light plants by cities and towns.

He voted against a bill relative to the adulteration of food.

He voted against compelling railroads to have a sufficient number of brakemen upon trains for public safety.

He voted against making two cents a mile the maximum railroad fare in Massachusetts.

He voted against the resolve to direct the Board of Railroad Commissioners to investigate the matter of railroad passenger fares.

He voted against resolutions in favor of the election of United States Senators by popular vote.

He voted against an order requiring the New York, New Haven & Hartford, New York Central & Hudson River (lessees of the Boston & Albany) and Boston & Maine railroads to transmit to the House in writing a certified list of passes issued by them.

He voted against that great act of public safety, THE ABOLITION OF RAILROAD GRADE CROSSINGS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

He voted against a bill to ascertain persons liable to taxation.

He voted against a bill prohibiting courts from punishing striking workmen who under-

take to explain to their fellow workmen who are about to take their places the real facts relating to their dispute with their employers.

He voted against resolutions in favor of reciprocity with Canada.

He voted against an order for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the conditions of textile industries relative to night work by women and children.

He voted against a bill to reduce telephone charges within the metropolitan district.

He voted against the establishment of an Industrial College and Temple of Labor.

He voted against granting bounties to veterans of the Civil War.

Crowning all, by parliamentary legerdemain, he defeated the Overtime Bill this year in the Senate by a snap vote, when there was a small attendance in the Senate, and after it had been passed two days before by a vote of 20 to 17.

This "honorable, upright, learned and just judge," on the 23d of March, by a vote of 13 to 12, nullified the vote of the Senate on March 21st of 20 to 17.

These are only a few of Mr. Dana's votes.

Where even in the Senate can Governor Guild find another such record? When in five years of office holding has Mr. Dana cast a vote to relieve the social or industrial conditions of the many against the financial and social influence of the few?

Where is the learning and justice of a man who in five years of legislative service does not appreciate that there are grave social and industrial problems to be solved in which the poor and the many cannot always be wrong and the rich and few always be right.

There are few intelligent men in Massachusetts who do not believe that Mr. Dana was appointed to the Superior bench as a reward for assassinating a just bill by a snap vote of 13 to 12 on reconsideration when two days before it had been passed by a vote of 20 to 17, after a long, full debate.

Senators were repeatedly urged by other Senators, known to be in Governor Guild's confidence, to kill the bill in behalf of the Governor. This was no secret.

The AMERICAN says to you, Governor Guild, that men have been convicted of heinous crimes and suffered severe penalties in this Commonwealth on circumstantial evidence less convincing than that which tends to prove that you appointed to the bench, as a reward for services TO YOU AND THE CORPORATIONS, and not for his qualifications as a judge, a gentleman who, though approaching middle life, has not earned the slightest reputation as a lawyer.

It is high time that the people of Massachusetts make it known to the Governors of Massachusetts that they will no longer tolerate the appointment of men to administer justice between the rich and poor, powerful and humble, whose whole public career shows them to be hopelessly against every popular interest and defenders of the worst privileges of the great industrial aggressors.

Such men will always be strong on the stronger side, and will always decree that "to those who have shall be given, and from those who have not shall be taken even that which they have."